The People's Hatters having replenished their stock of Hats, freduced extremely low by the extraor-dinary demand for them the day before New Years, would invite the public to call and inspect them before purchasing clowhert. The extremive pair-manage heatowed on the Hat-Finishers' Union is in consequence of the superiority of their preductions. No. 11 Perk-row, opposite Astor House. Standard prices \$1 and \$3.

EF One thing certain, Knox's Hats and Knox's Furs grace Breadway more than those of any other donler. Vestionable, good-looking men, wear the former-consible and beaufel women, the latter. No 128 Fulton-st.

How TO ACQUIRE FASHIONABLE HABITS. How to Acquire Fashionable Habits.—
The snewer to this question is comprised in half a dozen words—Go to Jennings & Go.'s, No. 271 Broadway. The Habits made at this catabilishment are always fashionable. In fact, this celebrates firm have kept up with the fashionable the fact, this celebrates firm have kept up with the fashionable the fact tailoring houses in Paris and London, and no sooner dozen new style or a new fabric for Vesta. Pantalisona, or Conta, make its appearance there, then it is transmitted to Jennines & Co. and respiesars in their splendid assortance of Ready-trade Coloning. To those genilement who prefer their Giothes made to order, the department devoted to that branch of the business offers the advantages of the very best custers and workness in the trade, and a repidity in the execution of orders which is wooderful even in this "fast age," Winter, story paying an "open and shat" game for a long time, seems to have opened in earnest at last, and it finds the estantishment of our friends thoroughly prepared. There is nothing in the way of fashionable Winter Costome, current or likely to be current this seamon, that is not represented in their vast and varied readymade stock.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS, WILL BE CONTINUED FOR THERTY DAYS LONGER.—Messex. Ban THOLORISM & WEED bes leave to announce to the publi that they are about Remodelling and Enlarging their Store to the convenience which the increase of their business rethat they are also seems to the convenience which the increase of their obtaines requires, and that they are, for this reason, induced to offer for immediate sale their inrace and elegant stock of Mourning Goods. Purchasers of Mourning Goods will readily perceive that this is a favorable opportunity to select, from the targest and best assortment in the city, any article in the department of Mourning Goods, such Goods at they may need, at prices much below the orginal cast. Mesers, B. & W. would impress upon the mind the same and number of the New Mourning Syone, No. 55 il Broadway, nearly op posite the Mourning Hotel, between Spring and Prince sts.

Bartholomew & Ween,

THE MOTHER'S PICTURE.

The lines of time are on her brow, her hair is allver gray. Fast toward the bright and bisseed world she hasten

Then, children, ero the clouds of death those lineaments obscure.
Your mother's image, as she lives, let Roor at once secure.
Roor's Deguerreian Chilery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Rooms open day and evening. BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES

out up in fine English Gold Locketa, Pins, Rings, Keys Beals, &c. Also, rich and clegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Velvet, Papier Maché, Pozst and Tortaine Shell boautifully inlaid, for mic at his Gaillery, No. 255 Broadway

Govraup's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best over invented. Equally celebrate Gounard's Medhested Soap for curing pumples, freekless freeklessen, feath worms, tester, sallowness, tan, roughne chaps, classes, cracks, &c. Poudre Subtile uprecots bird from part of the bedy. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lidy Wallerst, near Broadway. Mrs. JERVIS' COLD CANDY. - Time tested.

and recommended by the first men of the constry for Cougle, Coids, Houseness, Sore Throat, and other Palmoners complaints. Cury, Taylor, Benton, Van Buren, and other distinguished men have recommended this really good article, sold by Mes. W. JERVIE, No. 306 Broadway: Zicher, Met., below Chestmut-st., Philadelphas, and Druggists of the Delow Chestmut-st., Philadelphas, and Druggists.

CATHARINE FERRY. -Two new Boats will be ent on this Ferry this day; a third one is nearly ready. Instead of the usual excursion trip to a few friends, the proprietors tond e to their friends generally, and the public at tage, rize passage to their properties. MONIAY, the 10th instant from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

WINTER UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY AND GLOYES.—These goods, so indispensable at this season, thould be bought at the old stand,
No. 164 Howers.

The styles of our manufacture from three-threaded Yamare especially desirable, being warm, durable and cheap.

A RANKIN & Co., Howers.

The election of Gen. Pierce was the reout of confidence in his produce and ability. The popularity of GREEN, No. I Astor House, proceeds from the fact that his measures suit not only all political bodies to all other bodies. He is truer to his promises than a politician, and his Shirts are always right about the bosom, which cannot invariably be said of party intriguers.

TEAS.—The best assertment of fine Teas will be found in the store of Cauton Tea Company. No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Rossavelt, the oldest Tea enablishment in the city. We seeme our readers that Liey can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now so branch stores.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.-The largest assortment of Pianos in this city is to be found at the ware-rooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 Broadway, corner of Authory-st., second floor, end will be sold at great harmine. They have the metallic fishes, and are warranted to stand any cluste. Dealers supplied on very theral terms. Gilbert's Cottage or Boudoir Fishos, convenient for sain rooms, for sale low and warranted. Also, an extensive asroutinent of Citakura & Co.'s Ingrover Asiaka Pt-soutinent of Citakura & Co.'s Ingrover Asiaka Pt-anos, universally admitted to be superior to all others. Henace Warrai, Sole Agent. Twenty-five second-hand Finnes and Meiodeons to rent cheap or for sale, at the fol-lowing prices: \$40,800,875,885,895,\$100,\$110,\$120, \$125,\$100,\$140,\$144,\$150 and \$100; Bendort,\$196; Acolian Pianos,\$270 and \$250; Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, \$35,\$40,\$65 and \$55; Carbatt's Melodeons,\$35,\$50 and \$85.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chaton Hall, No. 151 Nassausst, New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Beston.

SEWING MACHINES .- There are some Sawing Machines for the sale of which their proprietors are ready to take orders, but very slow to deliver. Should any try to use three machines, it neight spoil the profitable part of the besiness, selling rights to make and use them. It is quite different with Sinear's Machines, which are always ready to be delivered, in some cases the exclusive right to me them is disposed of, but the right to make them is never rold. Call and examine these Machines at the office of J. M. Sinear & Co., No. 256 Broadway.

HAIR DYR AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Mannfactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, to sure guarantee) or sold, wholessle and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

Use Howe's Hygerax Hoarhound Lay ET Use Howe's Hygelan Hoardhoes bliverwork and Asparagus coolen Cany. A pleasant and effective remedy for Conglis, Colds and Hoardhoes. Warranted to give redief in five minutes. Price 3, 10 and 20 cents are peckage. Principal depotes at Ballary, No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenaries; Howe's Bakery, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howedest; Genon's Drug-Stere, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; and Howe's Bakery, corner of 17th-st, and 8th-av.

N.B. Bruggists and Dealers who buy to soil again can realize 100 per cant. profit.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedsteads, &c., would de well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warerooms, No. 180 Chaharnet, corner of Mulbetry-at., where may be found the largest sa-cortue at of articles in his line ever-offered to the public.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. F. Baows, No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

We commend to the special attention of Left We commissed to the special attention of those whose object it may be to obtain a knowledge of Bookneeping, the advertisement of Mr. Forter. We have in our midst scores of young men who would find it greatly to their advantage to sequing the beer possible system of keeping books; and Mr. Forter (whose reputation, stands quite as high in England as it does in this country) is the nan beat calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F. Schanna as a teacher. In the meantime read his advertisement and call at his rocoss, No. 337 Brosstway, for a Prospectus of his "Commercial Institute."

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Coun-

Indian Rubber Gloves and Mits will cure chapped hands and made them white and soft. The unit may be worn in sewing or white sleeping. All persons ex-posed to the weather should try the lined Glaves and Mita For sale by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 347 Broadway.

At CRISTADORO'S only can you procure the means of changing the color of the Hair from gray, red or early, to black or any shade of brown. His Liquid Hair Dye stands alone. Its effect is immediate, the color it imparts permanent, and leaves the scalp perfectly free from stain. Sold and applied (in private rooms) at Caus-ranonov, No. 6 Autor House; also to be had of the princi-pal Druggists in the City.

THE ROMAN GUARDIAN is a large and fair creekly quarto just started at Rome, N. Y., for Roman Catholics and especially Irishmen. Dr. James Walse, Editor; T. J. Manan, publisher. It is an able and inbereating paper; but we deeply regret to see in its Ed-horials a sneaking kindness for the head villain of Eu-rope who has just placed his feet on the neeks of the French People. We think the Editor will injure his paper by this course—must of the Irish in this country being Republicans.

Gen. Pillow was among the distinguished postports at Memphis, Team, on the 21st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1853. (i) Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

For Europe.

The U.S. Mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning.

Tarlor, of N. I." is no designation at all-Mesors. William Taylor (Whig) and Duniet B. Taylor (Hunker) being both Members of As

Coxgress.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House passed a large number of private bills, and adjourned to Monday.

The telegraph reports another steamboat explosion with loss of life at Louisville, Ky.

The British Steamer America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult.. had not arrived at Halifax at midnight yesterday. The Humboldt, from Southampton, for this port, is now in her eighteenth day out, having sailed on the 22d ult.

Mr. Clayton puts an effectual extinguisher on the slanders of Messrs Cass, Downs & Co., who charged him, in the Senate the other day, with double-dealing in regard to the construction to be put upon the Central American Treaty, which Mr. C., as Secretary of State, under Gen. Taylor, negotiated with Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister. The letter of Mr. King, who was at the time Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations conclusively shows that the Senate perfectly well understood that British Honduras was not included in that treaty, Gen. Cass and Mr. Downs to the contrary, notwithstanding. See Mr. Clayton's letter, under telegraphic head.

SLAVERY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Daniel B. Taylor of our City has been violating the Compromise' and disturbing the state of blissful harmony and quiet theuce resulting by proposing to our Legislature the qualified reëstablishment of Slavery in our State beyond the reclamation of fugitives exacted by the Constitution. Mr. D. B. T. represents a Pro-Slavery constituency, looks to the Senate next Fall, and has no insuperable objection to a seat in Congress whenever the Spartan devotedness of Hon. Mike Walsh shall cease to constrain a further sacrifice of his private business and interests to the service of the public in that station. We guess that, on the whole, Dan has made a good move for himself, though we don't think it will secure bim any fervent demonstrations of gratitude on the part of the Soft-Shell ascendancy at Albany, however they may act upon the subject. Our impression is that ther will endeaver to evade any decisive action upon it, which, with a Barnburner presiding over each House and a Soft-Shell Governor with both hands full of goodies, they can probably do. Dan, however, will try hard to make them face

Mr. Taylor's movement awakens some intereating reminiscences-as follows:

The work of eradicating Slavery from the State of New-York was commenced in 1795 by John Jay, powerfully urged forward by Daniel D. Tompkins, and finally completed in 1841 under William H. Seward. The last vestige of that great wrong-namely, the law which gave permission to slaveholders to hold their slaves in this State for nine months-was repealed by the Legislature of that year, as follows :

The bill came up on its final passage in the Senate on the 24th of May, 1841. After ineffeetual and repeated motions to adjourn, to postpone, &c., the bill passed-Ayes 11, Noes

Args-Mesers A. B. Dickinson, Abrasa Dixon, James G. Hepkins, Laurens Hull, Friend Humplarey, Martin Lee, Wm. A. Moseley, R. C. Nicholas, Elijah Rhoades, Gulian C. Verplanck, Samuel Works—11—(all Whigs.) Nors-Mesers Robert Denniston, Sammer Ely, Hy. A. Foster John Hunter, Daniel Johnson, John B. Scott, Avery Skinner, John W. Taylor—8—(all Dems. but the last.)

ABSENT—Nesser. Gabriel Parman, Minthorne Tomp-ine, H. A. Livingston, A. C. Paigo, Evastus Rost, H. W. trong, Bethvel Peck, Joseph Clark, Alvah Hunt, Nehe-siah Platt, John Maynard, M. H. Sibley, Henry Hearlins -13—(Whige in Italica—9.)

The vote on its final passage in the Assembly was taken the next day, and resulted in Ayes, 56: Nays 49. Among the Ayes we find Henry G. Wheaton, Seth C. Hawley, Geo. A. Simmens, Alvah Worden, W. H. Van Schoonho ven, (now Senator.) Erastus D. Culver. (Whigs,) with Paul Gront, J. L. O'Sullivan. Sol. Townsend, (Dems.) Among the Nays, Michael Hoffman, Edmund J. Porter, David R. Floyd Jones, Wm. McMurray, (now Senstor.) Levi S. Chatfield, (all Dem.)

Among the absent or not voting, Arphaxad Loomis, Wm. B. Maelay, Conrad Swackhamer, Wm. Duer, (all Dem. but the last.)

JUDGE CURTIS'S DECISION.

The People of Rhode Island, through a Legis lature expressly chosen for the purpose, and acting with signal unanimity, decreed that no more Alcoholic Liquors should be sold for beverage in that State.

Mr. William H. Greene, a citizen of New York, resolved that he would sell Liquors there for gain, in defiance of the State, her laws and authorities

So he sent his Liquors there, and the State seized them. The two were thus placed directly in conflict. Which of them ought to give way? Which of them ought to triumph !

All the Courts of the State affirmed the constitutionality of the statute and the legality of the action under it, as against Mr. Greene's contraband liquor. Judge Curtis of the U.S. District Court has, however, reversed these decisions, beaten the State and given a triumph to the willful violator of her laws-as we understand he threatened to do last summer, while associating and drinking with the lawdefiers at Newport.

If Judge Curtis's decision is correct, we venture to say that never before did a Judge's fiat give such hearty and universal satisfaction to all who live in the Law's despite—to libertines, gamblers, tipplers, rowdies and brothelkeepers. He may defy those he has aggriered. and stricken : but how can he bear the landa-

tions of these he has gratified! How can he endure the reflection that he has sunk himself | teaching any Theology (since it could teach to the level of the praise of The Hartford Times !

That paper exults over Judge C.'s decision as if it had annulled the Maine Law in toto, and placed the Rumselling business under the aegis of the Federal Constitution evermore. It

"This decision knocks the bung out of the Maine Law, staves in both heads, and 'spills' ton the ground.' Some of those who got it up were doubtless actuated by good motives, as some among the bestlong and ignorant fanities of all stripes are. But they have done irroparable injury to the cause of temperance by attempting to crain their own ferocious and ignorant bigotry down the throsts of the community by sheer brute force, and by attempting, through the instrumentality of tyramical, unconstitutional and most intemperate legislation, to coerce large classes of men who are greatly their superiors in intelligence and folly their equals in every attribute of sobriety and morality. The vindictive and natural reaction against this sort of brute force has doubtless led some into excesses which they would otherwise have avoided. In this way the Maine Law bunatics have done great damage to the temperance cause." "This decision knocks the bung out of the Maine Law est damage to the temperance cause."

Now we happen to be better acquainted with

the habits of Maine Law men than The Times man is or can be; and we assure him that our "Temperance" has not suffered from the passage and operation of the Maine Law. We as s class or party are just as temperate as we were previous to that enactment-neither less nor more. And as to the adverse party, to which The Times belongs, we happen to have the means of proving that they too are more temperate where the Maine Law is in force than elsewhere. Where it was formerly necessary to send five bundred of them to jail for being "drunk and noisy in the streets," "drunk and fighting," &c. &c. there are now but two hundred or so requiring like discipline; and where three or four hundred per year were formerly arraigned for assault and battery, assault with intent to kill, burglary, arson, manelaughter, and murder, there are now not more than a hundred and fifty. We speak on the faith of official statements by the authorities of Portland, Bangor, Lowell, Providence, &c., comparing the offenses previous to the Maine Law with those perpetrated since its enactment. We stand ready to back our assertions with proof, and we demand that The Times shall retract its falsehood that "the Maine Law lunatics have done great damage to the Temperance cause." Unless by Temperance it means Tippling, the assertion is false.

The Times further asserts that

"The Tribune absolutely bolis over with 'wrath and cabbage' at the decision of the U.S. Court. It foams at the mouth like a mad dog in mid-summer. While the tattered mantle of The Tribune, which is of more colors than Joseph's cost, is charitably spread over almost all the various grades of vice which disgrace mankind; wine-drinking alone, even of the most moderate and rational character, is excluded from its charities and decounced with the choicest rhotoric of the stews and

Our readers know this to be absolutely false. We have labored as zealously to procure the passage of laws prescribing penalties for Seuction and Adultery (formerly unpunished by the laws of our State,) and for the more effectual suppression of Gambling, as we ever did for the Maine Law. We wish the State to wage a constant, zealous, uncompromising warfare against every species of Vice and Immorality-against all that can corrupt and debase. The Times utters willful falsehood above, as becomes the cause of which it is a prominent advocate.

-By the way: a writer in The Providence Journal thus limits the consequences of Judge Curtis's decision:

Curtis's decision:

As much misapprehension prevails in the community as to the decision of Judge Curtis, and its effect upon the "Maine Law," you will allow me to say:

1st. That Judge Curtis does not declare, or even intimate, that the law is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

2d. He does not declare, or intimate, that the main resigning of the law is in conflict with the Constitution.

inciple of the law is in conflict with the Constitution our own State—in other words, he does not decide at the Legislature has not a right to restrain, control, or operes the teale of intextioning drinks, or that it has net the right to punish by fine and imprisonment those who engage in this traffic; or to order the officers of the State to search for seize and descroy such liquors as are held and intended for illegal sale. He simply declares that seems of the processes by which this end is reached under the precent law, are in conflict with certain articles of our State Constitution.

cles of our State Constantion.

3d. Upon this question—or any question under our own Constitution—is decision has no binding authority upon our State Courts. They have concurrent jurisdiction. Judge Curtis, in this decision, has rode over some decisions of our Supreme Court and in return, that Court has equal right to override the whole of his.

4th. For the reasons above stated, no man is take in presuming that the law, or any part of it, is overthrown, and that, therefore, he may engage in the traffic in liquors with branching.

with impurity.

5th. It may be further remarked, that Judge Curtis's Sth. It may be further remarked, that Junge Curit's ecision does not touch the law so lar as the manufacture? Inquors is concerned. The first and eighth sections of the law standentire, and under them a "manufacturer," "common seller" of fluquors may be proceeded against y indictment, before any court of competent jurisdictions.

Any man, therefore, who engages in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating figures is liable to be arraigned before the Court of Magistrates, examined and bound

offers the Court to See Section 1 and Sectio RELIGION AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The sentiment of hostility to our State sys tem of Common School Education-not to any details, but to any system which shall really create Common Schools-is so sedulously, resolutely, and artfully fanned that we greatly apprehend its ultimate triumph in the concerted or commanded withdrawal of a large portion of the children from our Schools. We fear five years will not elapse without witnessing the withdrawal of the children of Roman Catholics almost entirely from those Schools. And, in view of this public peril, we call attention to the Lecture of Mr. J. A. McMaster, as summarily reported in our columns.

Mr. McM. evidently dislikes the American (that is, the Republican) idea of the Statenamely, an organization for mutual protection and assistance, embracing all the people inhabiting a defined territory and governed by a written compact known as a Constitution. This is, in his view, a godless, infidel, incongruous contrivance, and all its logical issues are to be regarded with distrust if not with positive disfavor. Of course, its idea is to leave every citizen free to form and propagate such views with regard to God, the Universe, Nature, Immertality, as, on investigation and reflection. shall appear to him just and reasonable: while as to Education, the State endeavors to secure to each child such instruction in Letters and the rudiments of Science and the Arts, as shall qualify him for a life of self-sustaining usefulness, leaving the science of Theology to be taught him by such paster or other instructor as his parents in infancy and his own judgment in maturer life shall prefer. Such, as we understand them, are the Republican (therefore American) ideas of the State in its rightful bearings on Religion and Education.

This systematic abstinence of the State from none as with authority, or without giving sorious offense to many of its citizens.) is represented by Mr. McMaster as "strangling Religion in the nursery," " murdering it in its cradle," and other such cool and convincing phraseology. But why! Why! Teague Malone sends his three boys half the year to a nailfactory, where they are taught no religion, but only how to make nails. The other half of the year he sends them to the State or Common School, where they are taught to spell, read. write, evpher, &c., but still no Theology. If the School is infidel, 'murdering religion,' &c., why not the nail-factory ? We cannot see why one of these 'strangles' religion any more than

But the boys do not spend all their time in the nail-factory; still less of it in the school. There is still time to spare out of work-hours, far more out of school-hours, for religious tuition and culture, and the Catholie children have pastors and god-parents whose emphatic duty it is to impart this tuition. Then uchy don't they do it, on Sundays or after schoolhours, and not be finding fault with the State for not doing their duty, or for doing something else instead of that ? How often shall we ask this question without eliciting an answer! Messrs. Clergymen, Editors, &c., you say Religion should be the soul of Education. Very well; impart the soul, then, while the State is fashioning the body. What the State teaches greatly facilitates the acquisition of Religious knowledge if you will only impart it. Then why will you fight the State for teaching Reading, Grammar, &c., when all these but render nour duties lighter without at all obstructing them ? The State does its part toward a thorough and symmetrical Education; then why not do yours, and complete the work, instead of reiterating that what the State does, if you neglect your duty, will not be all-sufficient ! Is anything gained by reiterating what is nowise disputed, but simply set aside as incomplete, and thence irrelevant *

-As to the plan of separate schools for children of diverse Faiths respectively, we would like more evidence that its proposers would heartily support Common Schools if gratified on this point. Suppose Catholic schools-concededly such-were authorized as part of the State system in all the cities and larger villages of our State, and established to the full extent of the demand for them, would their advecates agree to urge and promote the attendance of Catholic children in the Common Schools of our sparsely settled 'Rural Districts,' where it is physically impossible that schools of diverse faiths should be maintained at all ? We would like to be advised on this subject.

We have no sort of objection to any portion of our people educating their children outside of the Common Schools. We shall very probably do that very thing with ours; but we shall not expect nor desire to be exempted from School Taxes on that account. The State's Common School stands invitingly open; and if our children are not sent, it is not the State's fault. But if we were to rear them in ignorance, all the sime caviling at the Common School, we should act unworthily and deserve reproof for it. The children ought all to be educated, and we trust they soon will be.

BADGER.

This iron-heeled Old Fogy is nominated for the Supreme Bench to fill the vacancy therein existing, and we rather hope his nomination will be confirmed. He is a lawyer of surpassing abilities, and in the main, we believe, an upright man. Judge McLean, being once asked whom he considered the ablest lawyer practicing before the Supreme Court, answered George E. Badger." Yet is Mr. Badger by no means a great man. But it is by no means necessary to to be a great man in order to be a great lawyer. Mr. Badger's qualifications for the place to which he is nominated, are a tough, hard, wiry, mental organization, great clearness and distinctness of perception, method, exactness, and strong grasp of mind, with a good knowledge of the law. He is eminently clear and logical in statement and argument, and admitting his premises, you are very likely to find yourself forced to go with him to his con-

He is a trained polemic, and plunges into a controversy with as good a will as a Newfoundland dog springs into the water. He is an amateur theologian, a sort of lay preacher of Episcopacy, and on one occasion fairly walloped the clerical robes off the Bishop of his Diocese. Indeed, nothing suits his tastes better than to wield the club of argumentation for the mere satisfaction and delight of knocking the brains out of an antagonist. As a statesman he is of no account, and as

politician detestable. He lacks breadth and comprehensiveness of view, and a catholic. round-about sense essential to a man of affairs. His mind ran in the rut of the law so long before he came into public life that he always gets out of gearing whenever he is wanted for a pull out of the beaten track. His nature is gnarled and stubbed, and refuses to bend to new forms. It lacks flexibility and plasticity to a degree that units him for genial association either in public or private life. In all statesman-like qualities he is the antipedes of Mr. Mangum, his colleague, who is generally as right and as wise as Mr. Badger is wrong and perverse. It is indeed a wonder how he ever found his way into political life at all. He ought never to have been translated into the sphere of politics. He has not a single agreeable or winning qualification as a public man. Wrong-headed, crabbed, intolerant, dogmatical, inveterate in his prejudices, dictatorial and unmannerly in his deportment, we have often wondered how he ever got into his present position. Some degree of accommodation of mind or manner to popular ideas or tastes, is usually necessary to enable a man to reach political position in this country. But Badger has neither. He is reserved, aristocratic and exclusive, exhibiting an offensive prominence of the idea of caste, which is often ludicrously visible in the decayed, shabby gentility of old Virginia gentlemen. He was born for a slavedriver, and could never be more agreeably oc-

cupied than in wielding the lash over a lasy negro on a cotton plantation, or having after a fugitive. On the whole, we don't know and cannot imagine a more genuine and spotless example of the breed Hunker.

Yet notwithstanding all this we don't think Mr. Badger would make a bad Judge.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

The State Rally of the friends of Temperance in New-York will commence at Albany on Tuesday the 18th inst., and be protracted till the evening of the 21st. Among the speakers who have distinctly promised to be present are, Hon. NEAL Dow, of Maine : Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Trepton, N. J.: Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York: P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and JOHN H. W. HAWKINS. one of the original Washingtonians. John B. Goven, moreover, is expected. The friends in Albany expect a great gathering. Let them not be disappointed!

-By the way: several of the Temperance Women of Western New-York have taken the field as Lecturers. Misses Susan B. ANTRO-NY and H. H. ALBRO speke recently on a tour against Rum and its satellites in Oneida; while two other ladies from the West are speaking down the Erie Railroad. If the Women take the field in earnest, the Rumsellers' case will be critical. Couldn't they get Judge Curtis to grant an injunction against such proceedings! Who can find any warrant for such lecturing in the Constitution ?

WHO LIES?

In Mr. Clayton's communication to Sir Henry Bulwer respecting the understanding of the Senate in regard to the stipulations of the treaty made by those two gentlemen, and which has been fruitful of so much comment and discussion, and is now about to undergo a more formal examination and criticism than ever, he makes the following statement. Says Mr. Clayton:

The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, Hon. Wm. R. King, informs me that the Senate perfectly understood that the Tresty did not include British Honduras. It was understood to apply to, and does include, all the Central American States of Gustemela, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rice, with their just limits and proper dependencies.

Per contra, Mr. Cass arose in his place in the Senate on Thursday, and, in commenting upon this letter of Mr. Clayton to Sir Henry, makes the following statement, which is just about the flattest contradiction of Mr. Clayton's declaration that could possibly be uttered. Sava Mr. Cass:

Says Mr. Cass:

Mr. Clayton states in his letter that, after the Treaty had been returned from England with this quasi-ratification, he called upon Mr. King, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senste, and informed him of it, and that Mr. King told him that the Senate perfectly understood that the Treaty did not include British Honduras. There was a mistake upon this point. He (Mr. Cass) had called on Mr. King this morning, who said that he made no such natement to Mr. Cloyton. On the contrary, when Mr. Cloyton showed him the condition to the ratification by Great Britain, and asked him if it should be sent to the Senate, he (Mr. King) told Clayton that if it were sent to the Senate with that used him if it should be sent to he Senete, he (Air. Airly) old Clayton that, if it were sent to the Senete with that parlification to it, it would not receive a single vote. Col. king further stated to him (Mr. Cass) that he told Mr. Clayton he had better dismiss the qualification also rether, for it would defeat the whole Trenty, and that he Mr. King) supposed till this morning that such had been lone.

Who is to be believed! Mr. Clayton or

THE AIR-SHIP ERICSSON. We deem it proper to state, as a matter of

great importance and universal interest, that the projectors of the grand enterprise of substituting hot air for steam in the propelling of vessels, confidently believe that their late experimental trip establishes their success beyond doubt. The performance of the Eriesson on Tuesday, is considered by them entirely conclusive. The vessel went down the harbor with the wind and tide at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. The engineer allowed the fire to go entirely out while the vessel lay at anchor below. On the following day they were rekindled and the ship was propelled back against both wind and tide, at the rate of seven and a-half miles an hour, with but a partial application of power. There were some imperfections in the working of the machinery, arising merely from defective adjustment, or imperfect packing, but nothing that was reckoned as casting any doubt whatever upon the entire and perfect success of the great experiment, with the ship and engine as they now stand.

One hardly knows in what terms to express the expectations that may be entertained of the results that will follow the triumph which is thus believed to have been achieved. It prefigures a revolution of the most interesting and extraordinary character.

At an early day, probably on Tuesday of next week, another experimental trip will be made. on which occasion the members of the Press of this City will be invited to witness the second performance of the new ship and engine.

CITY EXPENSES-CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

We have been furnished with a statement to show that the expenses of the Croton Aqueduct Department are not open to the reproach which rests against nearly every branch of the City expenditure.

There is an annual appropriation made to cover the yearly expenses of this department, and its officers have thus far commendably kept within the bounds of that appropriation.

The appropriation for 1850 amounted to about \$270,000, of which about \$240,000 was expended. That for 1851 was \$275,000, of which about \$255,000 was expended. That for 1852 was something over \$230,000, of which a little over \$200,000 was expended. It would thus appear that this Board ought

not to be included among those who have been accused of lavishly expending or infamously robbing the funds of the City treasury.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER WIll give his Australian Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on Monday evening. He has been received throughout the Great West

The American Artisan quotes from Hints toward Reforms our judgment that, because of Land Monopoly, the laborers of England are worse paid and subsisted than they were two centuries ago, and opposes to it a recent remark in The Tribuse that "as a general thing, our laborers are housed, clothed and fed better than formerly," as if one assertion con-tradicted the other!—We like smartness, but isn't The Artisan a tride teo smert !

The Satunic Prom and a New Los The Courrier du Houre publishes some rather sharp comments upon the dialect employed in the European Edition of the Satantic Press, for the bond lishes occasionally several columns of a pec which it seeks to paim off as the language of that polite nation, but how it is received by them may be judged

"The New York Herald is one of the most widely air culated newspapers in the United States. In order to increase the number of its readers in Europe, it issues a French edition, in which it devotes several column of the number printed on the day of the departure of

the European steamers.

"This edicion is a complete revelation, as will be seen; it conceals, under its apparent simplicity, an attempt at a universal language for the globe—the cherished project of the Encyclopedists of the last century.

"The French of The New York Kerald is no longer

French-and still it is not English, nor Spanish not resemble any known tongue or patois. Cardinal Mezzofanti, Cardinal Pentecost, as he was called by the prodecessor of Pio Nono, would not understand a word of it-he would have lost his Greek and Latin in it, be would have lost the two hundred languages and idioms which he could translate.

"Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of The New York Hereld, has undoubtedly come to France in order to publish a

dictionary and grammar for the use of those who wish to study this new language. It is time, and the gram mar especially will be of great service. With each ar rival, the new language becomes more obscure or per-haps more profound. It is time that a teacher should come to unveil the mysteries." come to unveil the mysteries."

—The Courrier goes on to illustrate its strictures by specimens from the Satanic's columns. We can testify that no such language was ever heard of before. It has a brimstone odor and an infernal obscurity. We will

not venture to suggest where so strange a tongue ou be spoken, but do not wonder that a Frenchman should resist the insulting imputation which would make it NEW CORN-SHELLER .- A. B. Winder (Philadelphia) writes us that he has invented a new Corn-Sheller that weighs but sixty pounds, costs but seven

dollars, can be worked by a boy of sixteen, and wil shell twenty bushels per hour. It is worked by a treadle, giving the worker the use of both his hands wherewith to fix and attend his machine. For all this, we have Mr. W.'s word. (See his advertisement.) ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP WASHINGTON .-

The steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, from South ampton via Boston, arrived at this port yesterday

Maryland.

The Message of Gov. Lowe was laid before the Legislature on the 6th inst. It is a lengthy doon-ment, and is devoted principally to a discussion of the

afkirs of the State.

After alluding to the general prosperity of the country, the Governor proceeds to set forth the operation of the revenue and compensation system originated by the new Constitution in regard to Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills. He points out the increase of in-come in the Counties, from these quarters, as fully proportionate to the comparative slowness of their growth, and exhibits the decrease in the City of Baltimore, whose stendy and rapid expansion is well known
—ne singularly anomalous. This, however, his Excellency supposes susceptible of explanation, and he
seems persuaded that it would be agreeable to the collecting officers themselves that some law of regulation

should be speedily passed.

The Message then proceeds to the investigation of our Internal Improvements. It exhibits the prosperity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its branch; of the Susquehanna Railroad, and the Tide Water Canal; but regrets that the successful operations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were impeded throughout the season by the freshet which occurred in the midst of the apring trade of last year. The Canal was navigated for only about six montas.

The financial condition of Maryland is then shown to be on the most favorable footing—the balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year being \$170,452, during which period \$30,000 of the matured public debt was paid, and \$433,088 applied in pursuance of law to the increase of the sinking fund. Gov. Lowe heartily recommends the preservation of this fund as a nucleus around which the necessary means are to accumulate for the progressive liquidation of our State debt. By a policy indicated, he shows that in ten years this fund may be swelled to an amount (beyond its present capital) sufficient to absorb the outstanding debt as estimated by the majority of the last Legislative Committee.

With these views, the Governor is prepared and an

wittee.

With these views, the Governor is prepared and as therised to recommend the reduction of taxes; and h With these views, the Governor is prepared and an-thorised to recommend the reduction of taxes; and he particularly aims at the odious Stamp Tax, which, as an impost on credit, rather than on property-falls so heavily on our commercial interests. Legislation is wanted to equalise punishments and to revise the Criminal Code. The Governor recommends the House of Refuge as a fix subject for the State's immediate bounty. The new Asy-lum for the Insane is favorably spoken of, and recom-mended to the kind consideration of the Legislature. The Governor alludes, also, to the exemption the amount of property from execution, and suggests the amount fixed as a maximum by the new Constitution. Education, too, is not left untouched. This, the Govern or considers the most essential element of progress in a Republic whose institutions rest on the basis of intelligence and merching. sence and morality.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bosper-ets. John M. Clayton and the Bulwer Treaty-

Bultimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Friday, Jan. 7, 1853. The following is the reply of ex-Secretary Clayton to the attacks made upon him in the U. S. Senate on Thursday, the 6th inst.:

I was very much astonished to-day on reading the attack made on myself in the Senate yesterday. I have a letter from Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, written the day of the exchange of ratification of the British Treaty, the 19th of April, 1850, stating in the very words of my letter to Sir H Bulwer, what the Senate perfectly understood, that the treety did not include British Honduras. My letters show my intention throughout the negoti leave the question as the treaty leaves it, not denying

nor affirming the British title to Honduras. The British title to Central American States was recognized by President Polk in sending a consul, Christopher Hempsted, who remained in British Honduras under the protection of the British flag, and by virtue of an exequatur obtained by Secretary Buchanan from the British Government, nearly three years, till I recalled him to prevent the possibility of any charge against President Taylor's Administration of having against President Taylor's Administration Hondures.

(Seped.) JOHN M. CLAYTON Wilndagton, Del. Jan. 7, 1853.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. King.

DEAR SIR: I am this morning writing to Sir H. L. Bulwer, and while about to decline altering the Treaty at the time of exchanging ratifications, I wish to leave no room for a charge of duplicity against our Government, such as that we now pretend that Central America in the Treaty includes British Hondures. shall therefore say to him in effect that such construe tion was not in the contemplation of the negotiators or the Senate at the time of confirmation. May I have your permission to add that the true understanding was explained by you as Chairman of Foreign Relations to the Senate before the vote was taken on the Treaty. I

the Senate before the total think it due to frankness on our part.

J. M. CLAYTON To Hou, W. R. Kras, U. S. Swade,
Orthod as a correct copy by J. Walrs, Joux Krazwas, P. Sunare Journey, and Wa. K. H.Clate.

Mr. King to Clayton.

JULY 4, 1850. My DEAR SIR: The Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras. Frankness becomes our Government, but you should be careful not to use any expression which would seem to recognize the right of England to any portion of Honduras. Faithfully, your ob't serv't, To. Hon. J. M. CLATTON, Secretary of State. Certified correct copy by same persons as before.

Capt. Hiram Paulding, of New-York, has been appointed to the command of the Mary Yard &

Mr. Atherton is here from New-Hampshire conneitering for Gen. Pierce.

The Maryland Legislature has adjourned to